

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
SOUTH BEND DIVISION

FILTER SPECIALISTS INC.,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.) CAUSE NO. 3:08-CV-365 PPS
)
TAMER S. HENDI,)
)
Defendant.)
)

OPINION AND ORDER

Plaintiff and Defendant submitted a Stipulated Protective Order on August 29, 2008, requesting that this Court issue a protective order covering various information in the underlying litigation. For the following reasons, this Court **DENIES WITHOUT PREJUDICE** the parties' motion for a protective order [Doc. No. 11]. The parties may resubmit a proposed protective order which comports with Seventh Circuit precedent for this Court's consideration.

I. APPLICABLE STANDARDS

When granting a proposed protective order, this Court must independently determine whether "good cause" exists to seal the requested information from the public record. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26C; Citizens First Nat'l Bank of Princeton v. Cincinnati Ins. Co., 178 F.3d 943, 944 (7th Cir.1999). In doing so, this Court must not grant parties *carte blanche* to seal or protect whatever they desire. Citizens, 178 F.3d at 944; see also Pierson v. Indianapolis Power & Light Co., 205 F.R.D. 646, 647 (S.D. Ind. 2002) ("Independent and careful evaluations of protective orders are especially important because '[t]he judge is the primary representative of the public interest in the judicial process'"') (quoting Citizens, 178 F.3d at 945). In other words, this Court cannot serve as a rubber stamp whenever parties wish to seal public records, but must review all requests to seal

documents in light of the public interest in the judicial process. Citizens, 178 F.3d at 945 (citing In re Krynicki, 983 F.2d 74 (7th Cir. 1992); Miller, Arthur M., Confidentiality, Protective Orders, and Public Access to the Courts, 105 Harv. L. Rev. 427, 492 (1991)).

When reviewing an agreed protective order seeking to seal documents produced in discovery, this Court must ensure that “(1) the information sought to be protected falls within a legitimate category of confidential information, (2) the information or category sought to be protected is properly described or demarcated, (3) the parties know the defining elements of the applicable category of confidentiality and will act in good faith in deciding which information qualifies thereunder, and (4) the protective order explicitly allows any party and any interested member of the public to challenge the sealing of particular documents.” Pierson, 205 F.R.D. at 647 (citing Citizens, 178 F.3d at 946). This Court may issue a protective order in this case pursuant to its referral order and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A).

II. ANALYSIS

The parties’ proposed order fails to satisfy the second prong of the above standard because it contains broad language that does not properly describe or demarcate the information the parties seek to protect. More specifically, paragraph 1 of the stipulated protective order contains the following language: “[t]he term ‘Protected Document’ . . . shall mean any document . . . which a party claims is a trade secret, proprietary, confidential, or of a commercially sensitive nature and is designated at the time of production . . . to be a ‘Protected Document.’” In addition, paragraph 2 contains the language, “[t]he term ‘Protected Testimony’ . . . shall mean any testimony . . . which is claimed to be of a proprietary, confidential, trade secret, or of commercially sensitive nature and is designated . . . to be ‘Protected Testimony.’”

The parties' proposed order appropriately limits itself to protected documents and testimony regarding trade secrets and confidential information, and the order begins to outline discrete categories of "confidential and propriety information" in paragraph 1. However the language "any document . . . which a party claims is a trade secret, proprietary, confidential, or of a commercially sensitive nature and is designated at the time of production . . . to be a 'Protected Document'" is simply too broad and allows either party to decide *carte blanche* what portions of the record to keep secret. See Citizens, 178 F.3d at 945. Similarly, the language "any testimony . . . which is claimed to be of a proprietary, confidential, trade secret, or of commercially sensitive nature and is designated . . . to be 'Protected Testimony'" suffers from the same deficiency. For the proposed document to comport with circuit precedent and the Federal Rules, the parties need to limit this language of the order to a more ascertainable standard to prevent a blanket protective order.

Further, the parties should also be aware that a designation of just "trade secrets" is also vague. While trade secrets are a legitimate category of information that warrants protection, Citizens advises that the trade secrets should be explained as much as possible so as to prevent non-trade secret information that is part of trade secret documents from being kept secret. Id. Further, the parties should also be aware that a designation of just "trade secrets" and "confidential and proprietary information" are also vague.

III. CONCLUSION

Because the parties' Stipulated Protective Order is over broad in scope, this Court **DENIES WITHOUT PREJUDICE** the parties' motion for a protective order. [Doc. No. 11]. The parties may resubmit their proposed order in light of the standards set forth in this order and the citations herein.

SO ORDERED.

Dated this 17th Day of September, 2008.

S/Christopher A. Nuechterlein

Christopher A. Nuechterlein

United States Magistrate Judge